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Weather Forecast for Friday.

Washington, Feb. 24.-For Oklahoma and Indian

For Missouri: Fair; northerly winds. For Kansas: Partly cloudy weather; northeasterly

TREACHERY THEORY GROWING. From the first announcements of the destruction of the Maine, popular sentiment in this country leaned heavily and apprehensively to the theory of design rather than accident. It was but natural, as it was discreet, for the administration to discredit the idea of treachery on the part of the Spaniards until there should be sufficient evidence to prove practically the error of this position. It is now evident,

however, that even in official circles the probability of an adverse finding by the court of inquiry was so obvious that every consistent precaution against an untimely demonstration was taken. Quiet but energotle preparations were begun and have eince been kept up to meet any possible emergency that may arise from the Havana disaster. While it is true that there is now little probability that the explosion will be shown

to have resulted from accident, the possibility of such a verdict is not lost sight of. and the public may take it for granted that there will be no hostile utterance or movement on the part of the administration until the verdict of the court is received.

The encouraging aspect of the situation is the popular and official belief that, even if it be shown that the Maine was destroyed by design, the Spanish government had no knowledge of, much less an active part in, the diabolical work.

If this belief prove to be well founded, war will be neither necessary nor inevitable, While Spain will be liable for indemnity, the demand for such indemnity, under ordinary circumstances, would not form a casus belli. But with the extraordinary conditions that exist at present and the strained relations between the two countries, it is doubtful whether a peaceable adjustment of so large and aggravating a claim could be made.

While the situation is unquestionably grave, it is reassuring to note the active preparations that are being made for a possible conflict, the superb poise of the administration, and the spontaneous and hearty popular support that is being given the president and his cabinet,

KANSAS CITY'S CRYING NEED.

It is hard to settle down to the conclusion that Kansas City must worry alone for an indefinite number of years without a respectable union railway station. The railroad lines interested in the old barn which is at present advertising the fact that this city is without a station certainly cannot be indifferent to the urgent needs of our people in this matter. Other cities have been properly provided for and there is no reason on God's green earth up. why Kansas City should be treated less fairly. These companies are interested, with all other companies whose lines touch here, in the growth and progress and reputation of Kansas City as a flourishing Western metropolis, and they cannot but share in our dissatisfaction and mortification over what we have to put up with in lieu of a decent station.

It is true that building a bigger and better station, on the present or some other site, would require a good deal of labor and some worry in the matter of adjusting questions of rights and damages among the different companies, but the adjustments could be satisfactorily made. They were made at St. Louis, Chicago and other cities and they could be made here. It might be impossible for representatives of the various roads to take up each question and dispose of it to the satisfaction of all. but some experienced engineer or other person in whom all the companies had confidence might be entrusted with the work. This plan has been pursued in similar cases elsewhere with good results and it is probably the most feasible and practical

This is a question of so much interest to our people that it will not down. We must have a union station in keeping with our rank as a city at no distant day; it is simply preposterous to suppose that we can go on for another twenty years without one. The sooner the railroads wake up to their duty and the city's rights in this matter the better it will be for all concerned.

way to do it.

LEEDY IN A GOOD CAUSE.

There have not been many times since the inauguration of Governor Leedy when his official conduct commanded admiration. Ordinarily he has used his office as a means for promoting either his own or his party's interests-more often his own. He has done a good deal of playing for popular applause, instead of acting in a straightforward, business-like way for the state's good. In other words, he has been and is more demagogue than statesman,

But, on the principle that the devi should have his due, it is proper to give Mr. Leedy credit for whatever good he has done. One instance wherein he showed a praiseworthy purpose and proved himself better than his party was when he tried to get the legislature to make a suitable appropriation for a state exhibit at the Omaha exposition. Kansas, being the next door neighbor to Nebraska, and in full sympathy with her as an agricultural community, should by all means contribute to the success of her enterprise. The trans-Mississippi exposition will be an affair of such importance, moreover, that Kansas cannot afford not to be well represented there. Other states, near and for will have buildings and exhibits, and become of the boasted Kansas enterprise if it were not conspicuously in evidence. Governor Leedy realized all this and at-

tempted to have the legislature do the right thing in the premises, but the Populist majority was too blind or too stupid to take the necessary action. Kansas, however, will yet have some representation at Omaha, thanks to the state pride and business sense of her progressive citizens who are preparing to raise the funds by private subscription; and for this fina success the governor will also be entitled to credit, for he is giving active encouragement to the movement and will cooperate with it by appointing commissioners to canvass the state. That is the substance of reports coming in from Kansas, and they are probably trustworthy.

SPANISH-AMERICAN SOCIAL INTER-COURSE.

The social intercourse between the American and Spanish officials is greatly at variance with popular feeling in the two countries, or at least with the reports of public demonstration of such feeling.

In New York the captain of the Vizcaya has been shown and has gracefuly accepted the most friendly attentions. In Havana, where feeling is supposed to be most intense, there has been no lack of the customary courteous formalities between the representatives of Spain and those of the United States. Minister Woodford, in Madrid, has just given a farewell dinner to Senor Bernabe, the new minister to the United States; Premier Sagasta and other Spanish officials and the diplomatic corps being in attendance. Our minister in Spain moves about without protection and thus far has not been molested, and the flag that floats over the United States embassy has not been insuited.

In the face of much that is unmistakably warlike, and much that is of a doubtful but nevertheless disturbing character, it is gratifying to know that we have not yet reached a point where the personal or othcial intercourse of those who represent the estranged nations has been interrupted or noticeably ruffled.

REVENUE FROM SPIRITS.

The consumption of spirits in the United States and in the United Kingdom does not materially differ; one ranges a little less than a gallon per head and the other a little more than a gallon per head. Nor is there any material difference in the larger consumption of Germany and France; but in Belgium, where the alcoholic beverage is gin, the consumption is about two gallons of proof spirit per head, and the consumption in Holland comes very close to that figure. A difficulty may here be noted in the fact that a large proportion of alcohol is used for chemical purposes. The estimate of the German government is that one-fifth of the total production of alcohol is not used as a beverage, but this is not, of course, included in their statistics of consumption.

The use which these four principal countries make of alcoholic beverages as a scurce of public revenue is of much interest. In the United Kingdom the net revenue in 1896 was \$449,280,000, and of this \$159,055,000, or 25 per cent, was in duties and internal taxes on liquors. Of this taxation 17 per cent only was in duties on imports. The total net revenue of the United States in 1896 was \$323,808,139, and the internal revenues and eustoms from liquors amounted to \$120,307,984, or upward of 37 per cent of the whole.

In France, on the other hand, the revenues from liquors amount to \$102,400,000, or 19 per cent of the entire government income. In Germany the revenues from alcoholic products is \$57,969,040, or only 171/2 per cent of the total income. If the German government should double the taxation on alcoholic liquors it would not amount to half the percentage of the taxation by congress upon this object, to say nothing of the high liquor ficenses of nany of the states and municipalities.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

These are certainly stirring times. Even the mud in our drinking water is stirred

From the number of wreck pictures appearing in the papers the public will soon have to admit that something happened to the Maine.

During his year in jall Zola can think out a great story on the mockery of justice as administered by the latter-day French courts.

If the war department doesn't strike livelier gait the yellow journals will have the whole bloody contest fought out before

The continued silence of Hon. William Jennings Bryan indicates that he is having difficulty in tracing the Maine explosion to the gold standard.

George Washington was all right for his day and time, but the country with its present development and population requires a Billy Mason.

If Governor Leedy would kindly say few more brave and vigorous words it would have an encouraging and strengthening effect on the country.

The failure to convict Forger Turne seems to have been due to the fact that he had a better lawyer than the prosecu tion had. He defended himself.

When those congressmen who are investigating the Chicago river get back to Washington it is thought that the smell of gunpowder will have no terrors for them.

There has been considerable talk of people "breaking into prison," but Emile Zola is the only man now before the public who has deliberately accomplished that feat.

When a confirmed old jingo like Senato Morgan declines to vote for a belligerency resolution for fear of precipitating a crisis there is considerable dynamite in the situation.

To be comfortable in high latitudes it necessary for a man to have plenty of sweets. Perhaps that is the reason our girls who go to Klondike have such good lack in capturing husbands.

The national capital is safe in any event Even if Spanish invaders should succeed in making their way to Washington they would find themselves confronted by Willam E. Mason and David A. DeArmond

An impulsive and impetuous president of the boy orator stripe would probably ere this have precipitated the country into war without a reasonable provocation. The people have no cause to regret their action in electing an executive who has a level head and a healthy nervous system.

Governor Stephens declares positively that he has never doubted "for a moment" that the Maine disaster was due to Spanish treachery. Owing to the exceptional facil the visiting world would wonder what had lities enjoyed by Governor Stephens for obtaining accurate information of the disas ter, and on account of his ripe experience in naval matters and his great familiarity

with the Spanish people and their charac teristics, this opinion carries, or will carry, or might, could, would or should carry, tremendous weight. Official circles at Washington and in Madrid have not been so stirred for a long time as when the dispatch containing Governor Stephens' fateful words was read and passed around.

MISSOURI POINTS. The first state convention to be held in

Missouri this year is likely to be a "dry" affair.. It is to be a gathering of the Prohibitionists, at Moberly, May 5.

The Republicans of the town of Louisiana, with characteristic appreciation of : good thing, have decided to have Treasurer Purse hold the municipal funds for another term.

And now some of the papers right in her own congressional district have begun to speak of the erstwhile "queen" as "Edith" Whitney! Such is fame on the Crawford

Carthage hoots at the St. Louis offer of 1,999 men, about one to 599 of population, to hattle for Cuban liberty and the honor of Uncle Sam, and declares a willingness to heat that ratio three or four times over.

A previous appointee in that congression-

al district having failed to pass the required examination, William Scott, a Grundy county young man, and a nephew of Mr. N. Witten, has been named for a West Point cadetship.

That artistic job of hide peeling so suessfully engaged in by Mayor Bud Hastain, of Sedalia, a week or two ago, seems to have "struck in" on him. He has been confined to the house with inflammatory rheumatism ever since.

Judge Brace is now the presiding justice in division No. 1 of the supreme court, Judge Robinson, the Republican member, to whom by reason of seniority the honbelonged, having announced that ill health would preclude his acceptance of it.

Frank Schmidt, one of the crew of the warship Montgomery, the vessel that has been mentioned as likely to take the place of the Maine at Havana, is a native of Lexington, and has a brother who is now in business there. Mr. Schmidt has been a sailor twenty years.

Two "Gypsy sisters," who exploit themselves in their advertisements as "masters" of their profession, are tarrying temperarily in Chillicothe, and announce their willingness to supply the missing name in the local postmastership contest for the small sum of 25 cents.

Commenting on the fact that there is to be no investigation of the Sedalia First Na-tional bank failure, the Sedalia Democrat observes: "This failure will go down in history as one of the most remarkable ever The bank was looted, the depositors' and stockholders' money disappeared, and yet nobody has ever been punished."

The money that is being invested in the lead and zinc mining district of Southwest Missouri and Southeast Kansas will, as the Jorlin Herald truthfully declares, give bet ter returns than a majority of the investment in Alaska schemes, and the investors can take a look at their property without crossing the continent and braving the ter rors of an Arctic climate to do it.

Former Grand Master Sovereign, of the Knights of Labor, has bought a half interest in the Silver Review, a Carthage 16 to 1 weekly paper, and is to become its associate editor. Inasmuch as he recently has been elected grand chief of the Mohawks, a free silver organization, the belief prevails in Cathage that the paper is to be its organ, and that the former labor leader will attempt to break into politics.

While admitting its sympathy with Congressman Benton, who is quarantined on account of the illness of his children, the St. Joe Herald suggests that there are times when the public is inclined to wish a similar restriction, aside from the misfortune to the little ones, might be placed or some of his colleagues. It is understood, however, that this is not necessarily ex pected to be taken as in any way personal by Orators Clark and DeArmond.

A. M. Payne and two or three others kept the local rubbernecks in Carthage busy Wednesday and had many a good laugh at their expense. "Have you seen that plece Maine that is on exhibition here? was the question put, and in nearly every case the negative answer was followed by indications of a thirst for further information, which was only satisfied when 'the Missouri victim had been "shown" a section or two of the new 8-inch water main that was being put in on a prominent corner.

To Mr. George W. Cranmer, a venerable and respected resident of Livingston county, the 22nd day of February is an anniversary of special significance, being that not only of the birth of the Father of His Country the date of the battle of Buens Vista, in which Mr. Cranmer was a participant, but the anniversary of his own birthday as well. Should he reach the next milestone, which will be the 75th, it is the contemplated purpose of his Livingston county friends to make the occasion the most memorable in his career.

Mexican Veteran Edwin Griffin, of South west Missouri, who was one of the attendants at the annual reunion in Jasper or Washington's birthday, represented not only himself, but ten stalwart sons, rang-ing in age from 47 down to 21, every one of whom is ready for duty, the gallant old hero declares, as was their father in day, in maintaining the honor of their flag Besides the ten boys, Mr. Griffin numbers thirty-five grandchildren and five greatgrandchildren among his descendants. showing of which he is pardonably proud.

"What Happened to Jones" isn't a mark er to the "Disasters of the Davises," as il lustrated in the following "singular coinci dence" story told by Missouri Pacific De-tective Cunningham the other day to a Nevada Mail reporter: "Leonard Davis is sus-pected of having burned a car for us at Wales, and is now in jail here charged with the offense. During his preliminary hearing the principal witness against him was named Davis, a farmer out near Wales, and Fred Davis defended Leonard Davis at the time. A short time afterward one our cars was robbed in the yards here and we are satisfied Fred Davis did the robbing In fact, we caught him in one of our cars a few nights afterward and have him is jail. The night the car was robbed some andy was stolen, which belonged to J. S Davis, the Nevada baker, and some chew ing gum was stolen, which belonged to Davis & Son, of Montevallo. Now, Free Davis is to be tried before Judge C. T Davis, of this city. There are five Davis tamilies mixed up in the robbery and trial of these cases, none of whom is related. It is a mixing of the Davis family such as I never saw before and never expect to see again in a lifetime."

"There be other men who possess some o the greatnesses essential to Popocratic leadership, but no man of them all deserves to be mentioned the same day with our own Billstone," declares the Maryville Tribune. "He is in a class all to his lone, great self. Genius he hath-genius in overplus-and when his superiority to all other men becomes known, as known it must and will be, Popocracy's 6,000,000 ouths will call him chief and proclaim to all the rest of the world: 'This is the man.' Popocracy will lose nothing by pluck ing the crown of leadership from Jennings Bryan and pressing it down upon the ample brow of Missouri's great and multi-gifted son. In whatsoever young Nebraskan is great, Missouri's riend of the oppressed and downtrodder greatest. Stone is the statesman superlative of the party of immaculate white noney. At all points he out-Bryans Bryan, On him the gods bestowed the gift of interminable speech; he bath a voice musica as is Apollo's lute, and a something in his custom of wearing the dead bodies of birds

countenance which we would fain call maser. In the practice of the arts of demagogy-without which no man would have he temerity to stand forth as the champion of the masses of the common people-he is the acknowledged supreme chancellor of the world. Given a pass he can ride full as many miles as Willie Bryan, and no man could extract more rapture in chasing an octopus to its lair. He could vanquis the money powers of Wall and Lombard treets as often as they dare meet him of the bloody sands, and if given the sword of command he would cut down every good standard, though they be as plentiful as telegraph poles. His words are as meanngless and as far-resounding as those o Willie Bryan's, he can weep as coplously over the sufferings of the plain people and sorrow as great oozes from every pore of his being when he bethinks him that the rich are getting richer and the poor poorer which is a lie. Though his metaphors get a little mixed at times, yet it must be remembered that he does not steal themhe makes them himself, and his language is sufficiently flambovant to set the world on fire. The Tribune desires to place in nomination for the office of president on the Popocratic ticket, the Hon, William Jarberwock Stone, of Missouri."

Arbitration for Railroads.

From the Washington Post.
The Kansas City Journal makes som pointed comments on a report from this city that the senate committee on educa-tion and labor has decided by a unanimous vote to report favorably the bill recently introduced in the senate by Senator Kyle, providing for the arbitration of railroad strikes by a board of arbitrators to be chosen by the strikers and the interstate commerce commission.

Our Kansas City contemporary hopes, for the credit of the committee, that no such action has been taken. It says that the fundamental principle of arbitration is that the interests of both parties affected shall be equally protected, and to this end that either both parties or neither shall be rep-resented in the arbitration tribunal. And it adds that the absurdity of an arbitration measure which gives one side to a controversy full representation on the board and serious argument.

As the Post has on several occasions clearly shown; there can be no such thing as compulsory arbitration. It would be as sensible to talk of a compulsory volunteer effort, or of forcing a man to act of his own volition. Any plan for the adjustment of disputes by arbitration which does not proceed upon a clear recognition of this fundamental fact will be worse than a failure. An act of congress based on the preposterous absurdity of a so-called arbitration without the agreement of both parties would be set aside by the courts, and every lawyer, and nearly every in telligent citizen, would know that the courts were doing their duty.

Another arbitration bill is pending-this one in the house of representatives-of a very different character from that one which our Kansas City contemporary cauterizes. It is stated that it meets the approval of the railway labor organizations and that the companies do not object to it. This measure starts out with the declaration that all wages pald to railway employes shall be "reasonable and just," proposition that will evoke no opposition rom any quarter. The bill provides that if there is a disagreement between a road and and just" wages or over any other question the chairman of the interstate commerce commission and the commissioner of labor are to act as mediators and endeavor to settle the controversy. But if this effort fails and if the parties to the dispute agree then a board of three arbitrators is to be named. The railroad and the employes are each to choose one. The two will select the third member.

Both parties having decided to arbitrate they must next agree to leave matters just as they are pending arbitration, and they must further promise to carry out the award in good faith. It is provided that the employes must not quit work and the employing road must not discharge its employes during the ensuing three months, and the question in dispute must not be months. The Chicago Tribune, referring to

"If such a law as this were in force it could do no harm and might occasionally do good by settling in an amicable manner controversies which might otherwise lead to railroad strikes, which do so much harm and cause such general inconvenience. If the parties agreed to arbitrate in only one case out of ten, it would be that much

case out or ten, it would be that much gained.

"This bill provides for voluntary, not compulsory, arbitration. Any awards which arbitrators may make could not be enforced. But there is no reason to believe that the decisions of arbitrators would not be lived up to. The railroads would not violate their pledges, nor would the large and conservative organizations of railway employes.

employes.
"Congress cannot do better than to pass
this bill, so that there may be an opportunity to test it and see how it will work."
A measure that cannot do harm and
holds out a fair promise of doing much
good is certainly deserving of a trial.

"Fresh From the People."

From the Chicago Inter Ocean. Congressman Johnson, of Indiana, ob served Washington's birthday in the house of representatives by making a violent speech against the annexation of Hawaii. He spoke confidently of the failure of the treaty in the senate, and promised that if an attempt was made to annex the Islands by joint resolution the scheme would be buried in the house. He intimated that the senate might pass such a resolution, but the members of the house, "coming fresh from the people," would be against it.

Mr. Johnson doesn't know what he

talking about and he doesn't understand how the people feel. To save himself from other mistakes, he should visit his hom district and talk with the people. He should read the Republican platform adopted at St Louis. He should read the message of dent. He should know the attitude of the Republican newspapers throughout the country, and in good time he will probably understand that instead of being "frest from the people" he is drifting away from his party and away from his constituents. The people have not lost sight of the Ha-wailan question. Some action must be taken. The islands will come to the United States or will go to some other power. The American people are in favor of the Ha waitan islands coming to the United States. They have had the question under consideration for five or six years. They know what they want, and they will probably get it, despite all the efforts that Mr. Johnson may make.

Minister Wu on the Hat Question.

From the Chicago Record.

The distinguished Chinese minister at Washington has been discussing America: customs as compared with those of his own empire, and he is brave enough to hint in his own gentle way that possibly even an Occidental people may learn something from those of the Orient. When somebody called attention to the barbarous Chinese admitted its folly freely and fully, but mild-ly remarked that the women of China, if they did have deformed feet, did not i jure their constitutions by compressing themselves into sheaths of steel and whalebone. This is an old and much-discussed point, and Mr. Wu's comments have been anticipated by most of the Occidental phy sicians. But he did not stop with this critleism. He has noted with shocked surprise that the American woman's hat is not only tricked out elaborately with feathers, but bears the stuffed corpses of birds. This custom among a civilized and humane people he cannot understand, and he modestly suggests that his own country-women would regard with exceeding sorrow any practice which wrought the destruction of the "songsters and the loveliest birds" ply to cater to the desires of human van-

Minister Wu's kindly criticism is respectfully referred to the milliners and their clients. The next time Mr. Wu tackles this subject it is to be hoped he will enlarge upon the lack of artistic taste shown in

perched in hopelessly unnatural poses upor the hats of women. Let the minister add the suggestion that a hat adorned with roses is a far more attractive article thar a hat which looks like a specimen of taxa far more attractive article than ilermy.

Suicide and Life Insurance.

From the Chicago Post.

Lately the federal supreme court ren dered an insurance decision which attracted vide attention, as it dealt, for the first time, with the important question of suicide as affecting the obligation of life insurance companies. The court held that where a policy contains no provision regarding suicide, no liability attaches in case the insured has resorted to self-destruction, and every cogent reasoning, upon which we commented at the time, was advanced n favor of that position. By way of dietum the court added that even a distinct agreement to pay in the event of suicide would not be enforced by the courts such contracts being clearly against public pol-

In view of this explicit decision, how strange it is that the supreme court of Pennsylvania should hold, as it does in a decision just made, that "where a life in surance policy is silent as to suicide, it will not for such act be avoided as agains the wife of the insured who is nominated peneficiary." It clearly follows that where a policy is not silent as to suicide, but agrees and promises to pay, the obligation is beyond any doubt whatever in the judgment of the court. These two conclusions directly contradict the judgment of the federal supreme court. The Pennsylvania court intimates that

it might have reached a different result if the policy had been payable to the insured or his personal representative. Since the policy in the case was for the benefit of the wife and children of the insured his agency was at an end the moment the policy was issued, and the beneficiaries were not bound, according to the court's reasoning, by any acts of the insured committed thereafter "unless such acts were in clear violation of some express condi tion of the policy." Why "express" condition? Why not also implied condition? The Pennsylvania court cannot have considered the federal court's point-which is unanswerable-that a policy silent as to suicide must be presumed to exclude all causes of death that are not accidental or due to the "will of God." Self-destruction by the insured (except when insane) canno have been contemplated by the company at the time the contract was made, insurance is based on statistical and scientific data excluding the will of either of the contracting parties. From this point of view there is manifestly no validity in the distinction between policies naming the wife and children as beneficiaries and polleies naming the personal representative of the insured.

Mahan Defends Battleships. From the Chicago Times-Herald.

The hasty critic usually generalizes

from a single instancee. Already there is a disposition in some quarters to create a prejudice against the construction of more battleships for the United States navy in case it shall be shown that the Maine disaster resulted from an internal explosion. This disposition to condemn the modern

battleship has been manifested to such a degree that Captain A. T. Mahan, who is recognized as the foremost American importance to discuss at some length at Princeeton, N. J., on Washington's birth-He explained the evolution in the construction of war ships and showed that

the perfect naval fighting machine is yet in an experimental stage; that all gers from internal or external sources have not been eliminated and probably never will be. There are risks that must necessarily be taken. He said: "I think I may say without necessary of-fense that the disposition to condemn the battleship offhand as a fighting machine, that the whether the assumption be that Maine perished from internal causes

ure naval battles.
"Professional men knew before that such ships had a narrow margin of stability, and they knew also that the nar-row margin, quite sufficient for safety un-der ordinary circumstances, might under unusual conditions cause what then hap-

"But that narrow margin of stability constituted a necessary risk. Ships of that character sway with easier movement than those which are stiffer. They are therefore better gun platforms; give better shooting, and to shoot straight to the mark is an end so primary in a ship of war as to justify some risk to attain it." As an instance of the margin of stability in other than naval vessels he referred to the sinking of the Elbe within a few minutes after having been struck by a small freight steamer, and ther made this comparison between the degree of risks on passenger steamers and men-of-war in time of peace:

"Consider, however, the number of war ships that are analogous in character is not in particular detail to the Maine which not in particular detail to the Maine which are traversing the ocean and having on board coal and powder year in and year out without accident, and you will realize at once how preposterous it is to assume that because the effects of an explosion are fearful the danger of explosion is great. I assure you, speaking as a seaman and as a naval officer, that any man that crosses the ocean in a nessenger stemmer. and as a naval officer, that any man that crosses the ocean in a passenger steamer undertakes in a week greater risk from collision than any seaman on board a ship of war does from explosion in the course of a year."

It would be well for those who condemn modern battleships and criticise Ameri can naval construction to have facts for guidance before venturing their opinions. They remind one of cockatoos of journalism that were shricking for war before any details of the Maine explosion were known.

What Is American Patriotism? From the Chicago News.

During the last eight days the true mean ing of American patriotism has been lost to a lot of blatant irresponsibles, saloon keepers, jingoes and victous foreigners, but the real representatives of the people and the people themselves have never budged ar inch from the right road. Benjamin Har rison of Indiana, former president of the United States, pointed out the road Washington's birthday in these words:

Washington's birthday in these words:

"We stand now in the awful shadow of one of the most tragic events that has ever happened in our history, and yet we stand with the poise, with the self-possession of a peeple who understand their might and can abide the developments of time. We are not a hysterical people. We can wait, and we will know our duty when it shall be revealed. We can understand that in a time like this there are grave responsibilities devolving upon the president of the United States—single responsibilities that he may not divide with any man. Let us stand about him, strengthening him in the caim assurance that this great country desires only what is right and can wait until the facts are known before it issues its proclamation."

Another man who may be depended upon to know what he is doing and saying during every conscious moment is Cushman K Davis, United States senator from Minne-sota, distinguished scholar, learned jurist and noted as the most brilliant man in th Northwest. As chairman of the foreign relations committee of the senate he neve strays from the right road. In an address at Detroit on Tuesday he said:

at Detroit on Tuesday he said:

"Let us take the advice of Captain Sigsbee and suspend judgment on the Maine disaster. If then our dark forebodings are justified, he assured President McKinley and the United States government will not be found wanting in any act which that dreadful circumstance shall render necessary. Does anybody suppose that McKinley, the exsoldier; that our John Sherman, your own General Aiger, John D. Long and the United States senate and house lightly feel or slightlingly put aside these great questions? It's mighty easy for one not having these responsibilities to urge doing something right away; but impose these responsibilities to urge doing something right away; but impose these responsibilities upon those who thus complain and they would approve the present course of the president of the United States."

Messrs, Harrison and Davis do not agree

Messrs. Harrison and Davis do not agree

with Senator Mason, but they have no rea son to apologize on that account, American people do not look to Mason for guidance. He cannot even guide himself.

Commercial Growth.

From the Chicago Inter Ocean. Recent events have drawn attention to he commercial growth of the great nations of the world during the last half cen structive tabulations, A French economist M. Jules Roche, has presented the following to expose the contrast between Franc

and Germany.

The values of the combined exports of the ten leading commercial nations the world of the periods noted were a

follows: 2,419,000,000 1,383,000,000 5,000,000 6,200,000,000 6,465,000,000

This table shows that the export trade of the world has increased in forty-six years almost exactly four times in aggregate value. In aggregate volume it has no doubt increased much more, since, although the prices of exported agricul-1850 as in 1896, those of manufactured especially those composed of iron and steel, were much less in 189 than in 1850, and their volume many

times greater. Of these great exporting nations the first four, in 1850, are also the four leading exporters in 1896, but their relations to each other and to the aggregate volume of exportations have curiously changed, standing at the various epochs named as follows:

1850—England \$ 440,000,000 232,000,000 145,000,000 129,000,000 950,000,000 615,000,000 France United States 1600_ England

| Germany | 978,000,000 | United States | \$24,000,000 | France | \$64,000,000 | It will be seen that the United States, after falling to the fourth place in 1869, has risen again to the third; France has fallen from the second to the fourth place, while Germany has risen from the fourth to the second place. But these tables reveal something more of the mar velous economic history of the period they include than the mere statement of the comparative exportations.

As we have seen, the exportations of the world have increased during that period almost exactly fourfold. Two of the four greatest exporting nations have increased their external commerce more than fourfold, while two have fallen below the average rate of increase. Germany has increased her export trade since 1850 seven and a half times, the United States five and a half times, England three and a third times, only, and France hardly three

A New Jag Antidote.

From the Indianapolis Journal,
A California doctor has invented a system that he calls "equisine inoculation," which he asserts will destroy the hereditary alcoholle taint in children. A plaque containing serum from a properly alcoholized horse is bound upon a scarified place on the child's arm and kept there several days, during which time it is supposed that enough serum is absobed into the system to destroy any latent alcoholic tendency-on the prin ciple, presumably, that like cures like. The non-scientific person reading of these things may or may not have opinions as to the efficacy of such treatment, but the wonder must arise as to what will eventually be the character of the blood of the person who has had all the serums injected into him that have yet been invented, to say nothing of the others that are yet to be developed. It seems likely that the up-todate person of the twentieth century will omit none of these scientific precautions standard diseases; but will all the antismallpox and yellow fever germs and all from external, can proceed only from ig-norance of the facts of battleship con-struction in general and consequent mis-taken inferences as to the results of futshould see fit to wage war on each other, will not the last condition of the one who

Pushing Along a Good Thing. From the Chicago Post.

William Crowdy, of Kansas, a John the Baptist in chrome, makes the brief announcement that he has had special instructions from Providence to go on to Washington to convert Colonel Ingersoll We do not know that he will find the colonel in Washington, but that is of mine importance, as in any event he will not fall to encounter plenty of likely materia for a hard-working evangelist. It is our impression that Colonel Ingersoll sh converted, and if the Almighty has decreed that our Ethiopian friend is the proper in strument of grace, we stand ready to appeal to the railroads for transportation other facilities in furtherance of so excellent an object. But we warn Brother Crowdy that the colonel is the toughest proposition he has ever struck, and unles he can secure the active co-operation of Providence in the way of a great blinding light or other meteorological phenomena he has very small show of success.

Slandering the H. B. R.

rom the New York Sun. The St. Louis Globe-Democrat affects to believe that "sixteen to one as the Demo cratic warery is not as vociferous as it was Symptoms of weakening are developing. This is deliberate ill speaking of the mosaugust of silver divinities and dogmas. Six een to one is no mere warcry, no changeable motto of a moment. It is understood to be the last and most sacred utterance of silver wisdom. It is beyond mathematics It is the essence and pemmican of finance There is no other trumpet at the sound of which the walls of the temples of the mor ey changers will consent to fall by reques and just to oblige. There is no other silver the caves of the robber barons of monope To any reverent mind it is almost wicked to say anything unpleasant about 16 to 1 as to say anything flippant about the initiative and referendum.

Stupidest of Them All.

rom the New York Press. The stupidest animals on the North Ameican continent are the free silver and Dem peratic conspirators against the United States government. They are howling abuse on President McKinley for not forcing us to war with Spain because of "politic when it should be plain to every mind that if "politics" had anything to do with the case a war policy would absolutely insure an administration victory in the congress elections of next November. If this country went to war the American people would support the administration to the very end A baby knows that. Why not a fool, then Whenever there is cause for war we shall nave war. We do not pretend to say that there will not be war. But the man who accuses the administration of fearing war because of "politics" cannot see far enough to sight a rifle at a Spaniard who stands

From the New York Sun. Who knows but there will grow up a history and a literature in our country that will correspond to the energy now bestowed on controlling the great physical forces of the world?—Salt Lake Tribune.

It is too late to ask that question. The energetic history has been written in Mr. Bryan's volume of incidents and anecdotes of his war against the Curse of Gold. The poetic part of the energetic literature has been prepared by the Hon, Grube Sinker zooper, the Silver Singer of the Ozerks. This passage from his "Ode to William J. Bryan" (1897) shows the energy of his

atyle:
"Oh, geyser with the silver spout
That burns monopoly's foul rout. That burns monopoly's foul rout. Earthquake whose catarlyamal clout Drives Mammon's golden minions of Our bright, right, white Bill Bryan. There is literary energy enough. Strange that it is unknown to Utah.

ALONG THE NOISY CITY WAYS.

Along the noisy city ways And in this rattling city car, On this the dreariest of days,

Perplexed with business fret and jar, When suddenly a young, sweet face Looked on my petulance and pain And lent it something of its grace And charmed it into peace again

The day was just as bleak without, My neighbors just as cold within, And truth was just as full of doubt The world was just as full of sin. But in the light of that young smile

The world grew pure, the heart grew warm, And sunshine gleamed a little while Across the darkness of the storm, I did not care to seek her name

Thy sweet young grace be still the same Or happy maid, or happy wife," -Phillips Brooks.

THE LARGER PRAYER.

At first I prayed for Light: Could I but see the way, How giadly, swiftly would I walk To everlasting day:

And next I prayed for Strength: That I might treat the road With firm unfaltering feet, and win The heaven's serene abode,

And then I asked for Faith: I'd live enfolded in His peace, Though fees were all abroad.

But now I pray for Love: Deep love to God and man, A living love that will not fail.

And Light and Strength and Faith

od only was: 1 prayed the larger prayer. —Edoah Dow Chenny.

-Henry W. Longfellow.

RESPONSE.

No one is so accursed by fate. No one so utterly desolate, But some heart, though unknown, Responds unto his own.

OF CURRENT INTEREST.

It is a long time since the late Matthew Arnold pointed out that the Bible was not studied enough as literature, that persons were made so familiar with the Old and New Testaments in their youth that they do not have the proper inclination to turn to them in after life. Here, of course, he referred to the ordinary render. A curious experiment, the Sun says, is making by a big firm of publishers at present. The various books of the Bible are being brought out separately. They are treated like any other classic. For instance, one of the Gospels is divided off into various sections, headed like this, "An Essay." "A Maxim," and so on. The old division into chapters and verses has been abandoned. In certain ways the innovation is a pleasing one. The "Book of Job," for instance, has always had a largely literary interest. It is grateful to one to read it like any dramatic poem. It is curious that the experiment has not met with any serious attacks from the pulpit. One result of it is that one can have one's favorite books like "Ecclesiastes" and "Job" in the shelf by themselves.

Talking of the obligation upon the American to know something about the nation's patriotic songs, a story Lillian Russell tells will be in place. Miss Russell had been asked to assist in the opening ceremonies of Carnegie Music hall in Pittsburg, and when she went to the rehearsal it struck her that it was somewhat odd that "The Star Spangled Banner" was not included in the programme. She suggested that it the master of ceremonies, "but who knows the words right now, so that we may go over them with the organ?" Miss Russell confessed she did not know a line-so did every singer there. It remained for a German painter who was putting the finishing touches to the frescoss on the ceiling to call down that he knew "The Star Spangled Banner." "Give us them!" the singers cried. And he did-but in German!

The Young Men's Christian Association of Pennsylvania has found a danger which acter of many of the illustrations in the advertisements in the backs of magazines. The association thinks there is a growing tendency among advertisers to introduce questionable illustrations and in view of this suspicion it has resolved to petition the international committee to take up the matter and secure the co-operation of the association throughout North America that powerful influence may be exerted to have publishers of magazines correct this feat-

It is perhaps not generally known that the defense of Pekin is still largely trusted to men armed only with bows and arrows. A recent imperial decree solemnly directs that those who "succeed in hitting the target with their arrows on horseback five times be given" such and such rewards, while those who manage to hit the mark four times on foot and once on horseback and four times on foot only shall be proportionately recompensed. The decrea concludes with a list of the presidents and tallyists appointed for archery competitions which are still to take place.

A colored deacon, of whom Frank Stanton tells, was brought before a church committee on a charge of having "played

the lottery." He admitted his guilt and was asked to make a statement, if there were any extenuating circumstances, as the brethren didn't wish to be hard on him. Whereupon he informed them that he was merely trying to get enough money to paint the

Then he was asked to retire, but pres ently returned to hear the verdict, which was: "Guilty in a good cause." The announcement is made that arrange.

ments have been completed for "The Jerus-alem Proclamation." On the first Christmas morning of the new century the "Gloria in Excelsis" will be rung on the himes of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem, and at the same moment bells in the principal churches in all connected, are to peal out the long-chershed proclamation of "Glory to God in the Highest; Peace on Earth; to Men Good Will!"

The Republican governor of Wisconsin has appointed to the judicial bench of that state Judge Silverthorn, who was the nom-inee of the free silver Democrats for the governorship in the last campaign. There were a number of party politicians who opposed his appointment on purely political grounds, but Governor Scoffeld would not listen to any such objections. Judge Sifverthorn was indersed for the office by a large portion of the bar of the state and was everywhere considered as eminently qualified for the position.

Right in front of the entrance to the office of Secretary Long in the navy department there is a model of the battleship Maine six feet in length, inclosed in a glass case. It is a perfect likeness of the vessel as she appeared when she went into commission, and her miniature flag is now displayed at half-mast.

Some time ago one of President Kruger's young relatives applied to him for an office. "I am sorry, but I can do nothing," was the grim reply of the president. "The high offices of the state are in good hands. and for little clerkships you are too stu-

"Ouida" has sent money to a London boy who disobeyed the order for the muzzling of dogs, and has written him a letter, commending his kindness to animals and stating that she considers the order a disgrace to England.